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Translation Department

Second Year
First Term

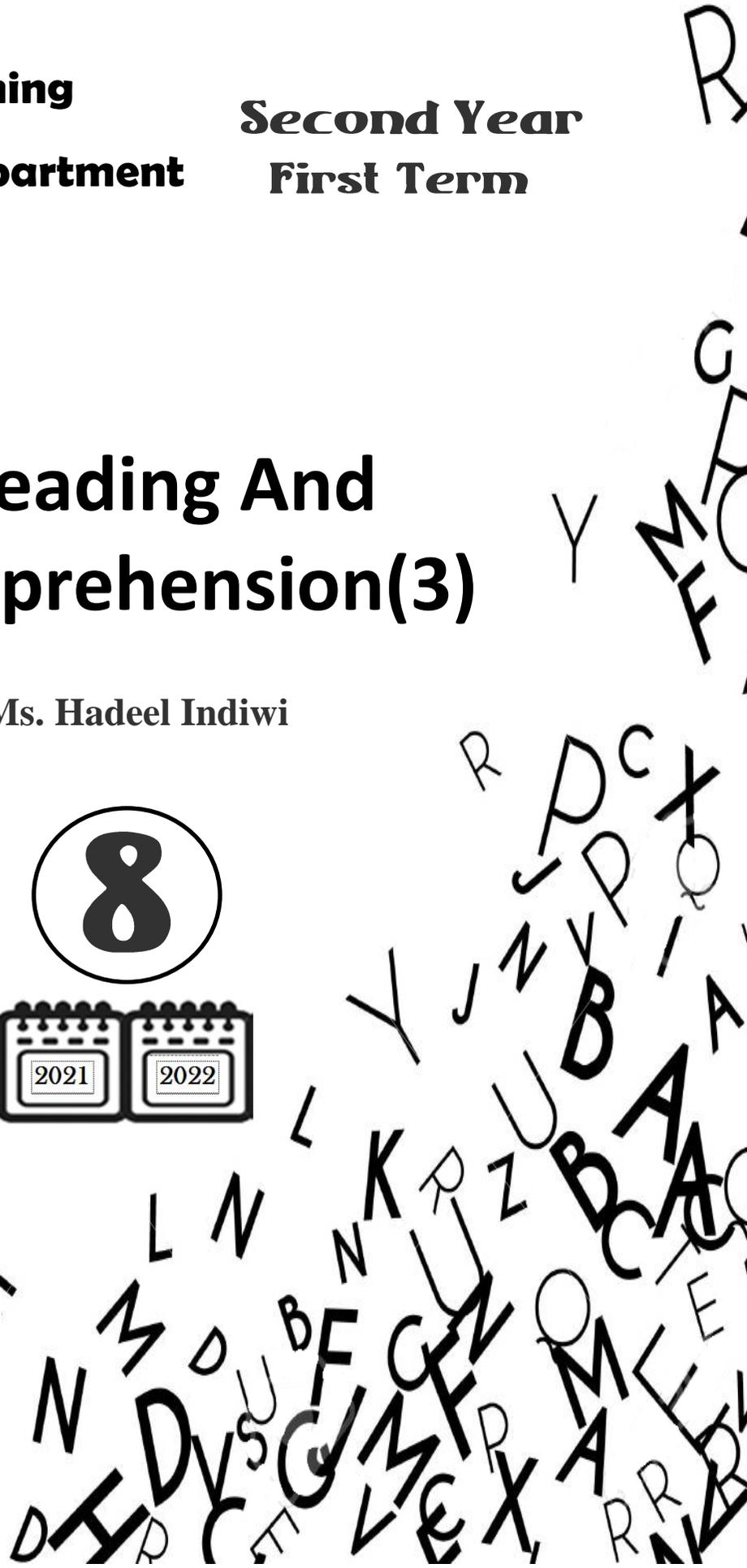
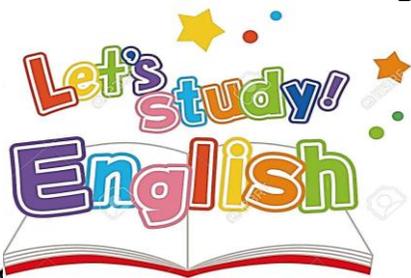
Reading And Comprehension(3)

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مؤسسة الأنوار التعليمية



Hello everyone...

What did we have last time, who can tell me?

عمّ تحدثنا في المحاضرة السابقة؟ من يخبرنا؟

A student: we talked about trade

تحدثنا عن التّجارة

Good morning everyone:

The Handout:

What are Morphemes?

Definition

A "morpheme" is a short segment of language that meets three basic criteria:

1. It is a word or a part of a word that has meaning.
2. It cannot be divided into smaller meaningful segments without changing its meaning or leaving a meaningless remainder.
3. It has relatively the same stable meaning in different verbal environments.

التعريف: ورفيم؟

التعريف:

المورفيم هو اصغر جزء من اللغة ويحتوي على ثلاثة اجزاء:

1. هو كلمة او جزء من الكلمة له معنى .
2. لا يمكن تجزئته الى اجزاء اصغر من دون تغيير معناه او ترك اثر لا معنى له .
3. لها نفس المعنى الثابت نسبياً في البيئات اللفظية المختلفة.

Free and Bound Morphemes

There are two types of morphemes-free morphemes and bound morphemes. "Free morphemes" can stand alone with a specific meaning, for example, eat, date, weak. "Bound morphemes" cannot stand alone with meaning. Morphemes are comprised of two separate classes called (a) bases (or roots) and (b) affixes.

مورفيم مقيد وحر :

هنالك نوعين من المورفيم، الحرة، و المقيدة. المورفيم الحر يمكن ان يتواجد لوحده مع معنى محدد، مثال : اكل، موعد، ضعيف. المورفيم المقيدة لا يمكن ان تتواجد لوحدها ويكون لها معنى. المورفيم تنقسم الى صنفين يدعو (١) الاصل الجذر (٢) اللواحق

A "base," or "root" is a morpheme in a word that gives the word its principle meaning. An example of a "free base" morpheme is **woman** in the word **womanly**. An example of a "bound base" morpheme is **-sent** in the word **dissent**.

الاصل او الجذر هو مورفيم في الكلمة يعطي الكلمة معناها. مثال على الاصل الحر هو مورفيم **women** في الكلمة **womanly** . مثال على الاصل المقيد هو مورفيم **sent** في الكلمة **dissent**

Affixes

An "affix" is a bound morpheme that occurs before or after a base. An affix that comes before a base is called a "prefix." Some examples of prefixes are ante-, pre-, un-, and dis-, as in the following words:

antedate
prehistoric
unhealthy
disregard

اللواحق:

اللواحق هي مورفيم مقيد يقع قبل او بعد الجذر. اللواحق التي تأتي قبل الجذر تدعى البادئة بعض الأمثلة على البادئ هي ante, pre, un, dis, مثل الكلمات التالية:

An affix that comes after a base is called a "suffix." Some examples of suffixes are -ly, -er, -ism, and -ness, as in the following words:

happily
gardener
capitalism
kindness

اللواحق التي يأتي بعد الجذر تدعى لاحقة بعض الامثلة على اللاحقة هي ly, er, **ism, ness,**

kindness

We started with the smallest part of the word. Now, we're going to move to **Phrases**.

Before we talk about the phrase, let's just take a look at:

Difference between Gerund and Present Participle

Both a gerund and a present participle come from a verb, and both end in -ing. However, each has a different function. A gerund acts like a noun while present participle acts like a verb or adjective.

يأتي كل من gerund والمضارع من فعل، وينتهي كلاهما بـ -ing. ومع ذلك، لكل منها وظيفة مختلفة. يعمل gerund مثل الاسم بينما يعمل المضارع مثل الفعل أو الصفة.

Example: snowboarding. التزلج على الثلج

Snowboarding can be a gerund or a present participle.

Snowboarding يمكن أن تكون مصدر أو مضارع.

When **snowboarding** is a gerund, it acts like a noun. It can be a subject, an object, the object of a preposition, or a subject complement.

عندما تكون **snowboarding** مصدر، يعمل كعمل الاسم، يمكن أن يكون subject complement. 'object of a preposition 'object 'subject

Snowboarding is a winter sport. [snowboarding = subject]

I love **snowboarding**. [snowboarding = object]

I am excited by **snowboarding**. [snowboarding = object of preposition]

One popular sport is **snowboarding**. [snowboarding = subject complement]

When **snowboarding** is a present participle, it is part of a continuous verb tense.

Right now, the athlete is **snowboarding**. [is snowboarding = present continuous]

He was **snowboarding** yesterday afternoon. [was snowboarding = past continuous]

Tomorrow, my friends and I are going to be **snowboarding**. [are going to be snowboarding = future continuous]

Unlike a gerund, a present participle can act like an adjective that modifies a noun or follows the verb to be.

على عكس المصدر، المضارع يمكن ان يكون مثل الصفة التي توضح الاسم او تأتي بعد فعل الكون.

Example: exciting

The word exciting is a present participle used as an adjective to modify a noun or to follow the verb to be.

The **exciting** ride made the people scream. [adjective + noun]

People enjoyed the **exciting** roller coaster. [adjective + noun]

The roller coaster is **exciting**. [be verb + adjective]

Now YOU try: Look at the sentences below. Decide whether the underlined -ing word is acting like a noun, part of a verb, or an adjective. (Answers below)

1. What an **amazing** movie! I want to watch it again!

2. **Speaking** English well takes a long time.

3. He cares about **getting** a good job.

4. Shh! I am **trying** to sleep.

5. My friends and I were **sitting** in a café and **talking**.

6. The directions were very **confusing**.

7. They have been **studying** for a long time and want to take a break.

8. She loves **traveling**.

Answers: 1) adjective, 2) gerund, 3) gerund, 4) verb, 5) verb & verb, 6) adjective, 7) verb 8) gerund.

Now, let's go to the Phrase.

The Handout.

Phrase:

A phrase is two or more related words that do not contain the subject-verb pair necessary to form a clause. It is used as a single part of speech. Phrases can be very short or quite long.

عبارة:

العبارة هي كلمتين او اكثر مرتبطين لا تحتويان على الفعل والفاعل الضروريان لتكوين جملة. تستعمل كجزء واحد من اقسام الكلام. العبارة يمكن ان تكون قصيرة او طويلة.

Here are two examples:

- After lunch
- After slithering down the stairs and across the road

Phrases have specific names based on the type of word that begins or governs the word group: noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase, infinitive phrase, participle phrase, gerund phrase, and absolute phrase.

لدى العبارات اسماء محددة مبنية على نوع الكلمة التي تبدأ او تحكم مجموعة الكلمات (الجملة): noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase, infinitive phrase, participle phrase, gerund phrase, and absolute phrase.

1. NOUN PHRASE

A noun phrase **includes** a noun—a person, place, or thing—and the modifier(s) (either before and/or after) that distinguish it.

الجملة الاسمية تحتوي على اسم شخص، مكان، او شيء ما، و المعارف (إما قبل او بعد and/or) التي تميزها.

This is the pattern:

Optional Modifier(s) + Noun + Optional Modifier(s)

Here are examples:

- **The driving snow** made tobogganing better.

Snow = noun; the driving = **modifier**.

- Jerome adopted a **cat that refused to meow**.

Cat = noun; a, **that refused to meow** = modifiers.

- With her love of Shakespeare and knowledge of grammar, Jasmine will someday be a great English teacher.

Teacher = noun; a, great, **English** = modifiers.

Noun phrases function as **subjects, objects, and complements**:

الجملة الاسمية تعمل كعمل الفاعل، المفعول به، والتكملة.

2. VERB PHRASE

Sometimes, a sentence can communicate its meaning with a one-word verb. Other times, however, a sentence will use a verb phrase, a multi-word verb, to express more nuanced action or condition. A verb phrase can have up to four parts.

أحيانا يمكن للجملة ان يكتمل معناها من خلال فعل واحد. أما في أحيان أخرى تستعمل الجملة العبارة الفعلية، فعل يحتوي أكثر من كلمة، للتعبير عن أفعال او احوال. العبارة الفعلية يمكن ان تحوي ما يصل الى اربعة اقسام.

This is the pattern:

Auxiliary Verb(s) + Main Verb + Verb Ending If Necessary

Here are examples:

• Mom **had** just **cleaned** the refrigerator shelves when Lawrence knocked over the pitcher of orange juice.

Had = auxiliary verb; **clean** = main verb; **ed** = verb ending.

• Sarah **should have been writing** her research essay, but she could not resist another short chapter in her Stephen King novel.

Should, have, been = auxiliary verbs; **write** = main verb; **ing** = verb ending.

• If guests are coming for dinner, we **must wash** our smelly dog!

Must = auxiliary verb; **wash** = main verb.

Note: Some common auxiliaries include: has, have, had, am, is, are, was, were, be, been, do, does, did, used to, might, must, can, should, could.

* * *

3. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

A prepositional phrase will begin with a preposition and end with a noun, pronoun, gerund, clause, or object of preposition. Sometimes, prepositional phrase has one or more modifiers, especially object of preposition. Object of preposition is an object that occurs after preposition.

Prepositional phrase سوف تبدأ ب preposition وتنتهي باسم، ضمير، مصدر، جملة، او مفعول به من حرف الجر.

أحيانا prepositional phrase تحتوي على صفة تعريفية او اكثر، خاصة مفعول به من حرف الجر.

مفعول به من حرف الجر هو مفعول به يأتي بعد حرف الجر .

These are the patterns for a prepositional phrase:

Preposition + Noun, Pronoun, Gerund, or Clause

Preposition + Modifier(s) + Noun, Pronoun, Gerund, or Clause

1. **Preposition + noun(s)**

- at school/ between Jack and Jill

2. **Preposition + pronoun(s)**

- with me / for you and me

3. **Preposition + gerund**

- by singing / for helping

4. **Preposition + clause**

- about what I need (noun clause) / to woman who help you (adjective clause)

5. **Preposition + object of preposition**

- in the weedy garden / with his brother

prepositional phrase will function as an **adjective** or **adverb**.

Read these examples:

- The spider **above the kitchen sink** has just caught a fat fly.

Above the kitchen sink = adjective. As an adjective, the prepositional phrase will answer the question: Which one?

- The vegetables **on Noel's plate** lay untouched the entire meal.

Which vegetables? The ones on **Noel's plate!**

- **After breakfast**, we piled the dirty dishes in the sink.

After breakfast = adverb. As an adverb, a prepositional phrase will answer questions such as **How?** **When?** or **Where?**

- Amber finally found the umbrella wedged **under the front seat**.

Under the front seat = Adverb. Where did Amber locate the umbrella? **Under the front seat.**

* * *

* **Subject/Verb Agreement**

When a prepositional phrase comes between the subject and verb, **be sure that the verb agrees with the subject.**

عندما تأتي عبارة حرف الجر بين الفاعل و الفعل، تأكد ان الفعل يتوافق مع الفاعل.

For example:

(1) The tire (on his cars) are looked nice. *

(2) The tires (on his car) is looked nice. *

Both sentences above are wrong because in sentence (1), cars is not the subject; it is the object of preposition on. **The subject** of sentence (1) is **the tire**, so the verb should be **is**.

Similarly sentence (1), in sentence (2) car is the **object of preposition on**. **The subject** is the **tires**, so the verb should be **are**.

After knowing the error, we can correct the sentences into:

• The **tire** (on his cars) **is** looked nice.

(2) The **tires** (on his car) **are** looked nice.

4. INFINITIVE PHRASE

An infinitive phrase will begin with an infinitive (TO + SIMPLE FORM OF THE VERB). It will often include objects and/or modifiers that complete the thought.

العبارة المصدرية تبدأ بمصدر (TO + SIMPLE FORM OF THE VERB). وأحيانا تحوي مفعول به وأو المعارف التي تكمل الفكرة .

This is the pattern:

Infinitive + Object(s) and/or Modifier(s)

Infinitive phrases can function as subjects, objects, adjectives, or adverbs.

العبارة المصدرية يمكن ان تعمل كفاعل، ومفعول به، وصفة، ظرف.

Consider these examples:

• **To play backgammon** is exciting.

To play backgammon = noun (subject of the verb is).

• Cheryl plans **to take microbiology next semester** as Professor Crum is teaching the course.

To take microbiology next semester = noun (direct object for the verb plans).

• The worst expression to see on Dad's face is disappointment.

To see on Dad's face = adjective (describing expression).

- Ryan mowed the long grass to keep his neighbors from complaining to the homeowners' association.

To keep his neighbors from complaining to the homeowners' association = adverb (why Ryan mowed the lawn).

5. PARTICIPLE PHRASE

A participle phrase will begin with a present or past participle. A present participle is formed by adding -ing to a verb. A past participle of the verb form is used after "have," such as: *have gone, have reduced, have sold, have worn, have bent*. A participle phrase will often include objects and/or modifiers that complete the thought. Participle phrases always function as **adjectives**, adding description to the sentence.

ستبدأ العبارة الوصفية بالمضارع أو الماضي. يتم تشكيل المضارع عن طريق إضافة **ing** إلى الفعل. يتم استخدام صيغة الفعل في الماضي بعد "have" ، مثل: *have been gone, have reduced, have sold, have worn, have bent*. العبارة الوصفية تحتوي عادة على مفعول به و/ او معرفات التي تكمل الفكرة. تعمل العبارات الوصفية دائماً كصفة، مضافة وصفاً إلى الجملة.

This is the pattern:

Participle + Object(s) and/or Modifier(s)

Here are examples:

Present Participle:

- The water **dripping from the table** will damage the floor if it is not cleaned up.

Dripping from the table is a participial phrase because it is used as an adjective to describe "the water".

Past Participle:

- The library book **damaged by water** needs to be replaced.

Damaged by water is the participial phrase because it describes "the book."

6. GERUND PHRASE

A gerund phrase will begin with a gerund, an ing word, and will often include other modifiers and/or objects.

ستبدأ عبارة gerund بكلمة تحوي ing غالبًا ما تتضمن مُعدّلات و / أو مفعول به .

This is the pattern:

Gerund + Object(s) and/or Modifier(s)

Gerund phrases are formed exactly like present participle phrases. How do you tell the difference? You must determine the function of the phrase.

Gerund phrases always function as **nouns**, so they will be subjects, subject complements, or objects in the sentence.

عبارة ال gerund دائما تعمل كاسم، لذلك سوف تكون فاعل، او تكملة فاعل، مفعول به، في الجملة .

Read these examples:

- **Washing our dog** requires strong arms.

Washing our dog = subject of the verb requires.

- A good way to start a new job is **trying to be friendly with the co-workers**.

Trying to be friendly with the co-workers = subject complement of the verb is.

□ Susie tried **holding the slippery trout**, but the fish flipped out of her hands and splashed back into the stream.

Holding the slippery trout = direct object of the verb tried.

7. ABSOLUTE PHRASE

An absolute phrase combines a noun and a participle with any accompanying modifiers and/or objects.

An absolute phrase is a phrase that modifies a whole independent clause (a full sentence); not just one word. Absolute phrases are not full sentences on their own, but they can add very important details to sentences that make them more informative or relevant. It is not connected to the sentence by a conjunction. It is set off with a comma only, and it could be removed from the sentence without changing the meaning of the sentence.

العبارة المطلقة هي عبارة تعرف جملة مستقلة كاملة (جملة كاملة) ؛ و ليس فقط كلمة واحدة. العبارات المطلقة ليست جمل كاملة في حد ذاتها، لكن يمكنهم إضافة تفاصيل مهمة جدًا إلى الجمل التي تجعلها أكثر إفادة أو صلة بالموضوع. لا ترتبط بالجملة عن طريق conjunction. يتم فصلها بفاصلة فقط، ويمكن إزالتها من الجملة دون تغيير معنى الجملة.

This is the pattern:

Noun + Participle + Optional Modifier(s) and/or Object(s)

Here are examples:

- **His brow knitted in frustration**, Thomas tried again to iron a perfect crease in his dress pants.

His brow knitted in frustration describes not only Thomas but also his focus on the ironing. **Brow** = noun; **knitted** = participle; **his, in frustration** = modifiers.

- Francine played the difficult concerto; **her fingers flying over the piano keys**.

Her fingers flying over the piano keys, describes not only Francine but also her method of playing. **Fingers** = noun; **flying** = participle; **her, over the piano keys** = modifiers.

Now, let's move to the text **Women**.

But let's just take an introduction for Connected Speech.

When we speak naturally, we do not pronounce a word, stop, then say the next word in the sentence. Fluent speech flows with a rhythm and the words bump into each other. To make speech flow smoothly the way we pronounce the end and beginning of some words can change depending on the sounds at the beginning and end of those words. These changes are described as features of connected speech.

عندما نتحدث بشكل طبيعي، لا ننطق كلمة، ثم نتوقف، ثم نقول الكلمة التالية في الجملة. يسير الحديث بطلاقة وبايقاع وتنتالي الكلمات بعضها بعد بعض. لجعل الكلام يتدفق بسلاسة، يمكن أن تتغير الطريقة التي ننطق بها في نهاية وبداية بعض الكلمات اعتمادًا على الأصوات في بداية هذه الكلمات ونهايتها. توصف هذه التغييرات على أنها ميزات للكلام المتصل.

Examples: like it = lik it

A Woman

1. It was late at night. Everybody was asleep, and in the silence of the night there were only her heart beats mixed with the soft sound of gentle and dreamy music floating from the tape recorder. She was finally alone to recall what had happened that morning.

كان الوقت متأخراً والجميع كانوا نيام وفي هدوء الليل كان هناك فقط نبض قلبها الممتزج بالصوت الناعم للموسيقى الحالمة والراقية الصادرة من شريط التسجيل. وأخيراً كانت لوحدها لتسترجع ذكرى ما حصل ذاك الصباح.

Here, she had a memory in the past.

Note: for the words that ends with the letters (x, sh, ch), when we see (ed) at the end of them, it is pronounced as (t).

2. She hadn't seen him for a while, and that day she went to see him—nothing out of the ordinary, and nothing out of the ordinary was supposed to happen. She simply wanted to see him as she had done so many times before... “Hi, how are you?” ... a few more words and then “Bye. See you.” She did see him, but this time he didn't utter a word. He turned to her when she said “Hello” and, without any warning, and without perhaps even thinking, he took her in his arms... and held her to his chest. He held her tight as though he never wanted to let go. She didn't want him to let go. She just wished she could stop time to stay in his arms. It could have only been a few seconds before he let go, but they were enough to make her live in a beautiful dream; they were enough to awaken the dormant woman in her. He awakened feelings that her culture did not allow, and that she herself had tried to deny they existed. That day there was no denial anymore; no sham pretense they weren't there, fiery and powerful. She did not want to lie to herself; there was no doubt anymore: she loved him with all her being; she realized that she had always loved him, in fact.

لم تكن قد رآته منذ مدة وفي ذلك اليوم ذهبت لرؤيته. لا شيء غير اعتيادي ولا شيء غير اعتيادي كان يفترض أن يحدث. ببساطة أرادت رؤيته كما فعلت مرات عديدة من قبل ... "مرحباً كيف حالك؟" بضع كلمات أخرى ثم "وداعاً أراك لاحقاً". رآته، ولكن هذه المرة لم يقل أي كلمة. استدار نحوها حين قالت "مرحباً" وبدون أي إنذار وبدون حتى تفكير أخذها بين ذراعيه واحتضنها إلى صدره. احتضنها كما لو أنه لا يريد أن يتركها أبداً. وهي لم ترد أن يتركها. تمننت لو بإمكانها إيقاف الوقت لتبقى بين ذراعيه. مرت بضع ثوان فقط قبل تركه لها لكنه كان زمناً كافياً لجعلها تعيش في حلم جميل. كان كافياً لإيقاظ المرأة المخفية داخلها. لقد أيقظ مشاعراً لم تسمح بها ثقافتها وهي نفسها حاولت إنكار وجودها. في ذلك اليوم لم يعد هنالك إنكار ولا تظاهر مزيف، كان يوجد فقط حماس وقوة. لم ترد أن تكذب على نفسها ولم يعد هنالك شك فلقد أحبته بكامل وجودها وأيقنت أنها في الواقع لطالما أحبته.

Hug = embrace

Dormant: hidden - asleep - unexpressed

Denial: the noun of the verb (deny)

Sham: false

Pretense: the noun of the verb (pretend); the stress is on the first syllable of the verb; in the noun, the stress is on the second syllable: to do something in front of the people to show them that it is true, but in fact, it is not. **التظاهر**

Fiery: strong - full of emotions

Why did we add a semicolon in the sentence?

She did not want to lie to herself; there was no doubt anymore.

When we have two compound sentences without conjunction, we use the semicolon.

Why did we use a colon in the sentence after it?

To explain or clarify what was mentioned earlier

3. Before that day, she had always been at peace with her heart. She had never been in love. She had never wanted to be close to any man, ... to anyone at all in fact. Now he was in her heart, in her mind, and in her dreams. She could imagine him holding her forever. She could feel his strong but gentle arms around

her....She felt that she had in fact been waiting for him all her life. She felt she loved him with all her might. Every heartbeat called him. Every part of her trembling and never- before-touched body wanted him. Every particle of her whole being danced at the thought of him. Intimate depths in her soul that she had never dared peer into, and parts in her body she had never knew existed, suddenly surfaced and, glaringly, asserted their existence demanding to be acknowledged. She was shocked and strangely happy at the way she felt. She was floating in an exquisite haze of blissfulness that she didn't want to leave. She wanted to float in that beautiful dream world for ever—perhaps, partly because she did not know what to do. What next?

لطالما كانت متصالحة مع قلبها قبل ذلك اليوم. لم تقع في الحب يوماً. لم ترغب أن تكون مقربة لأي رجل بل مع أي أحد. أما الآن فهو يسكن قلبها وعقلها وأحلامها. بإمكانها تخيله يحتضنها إلى الأبد. بإمكانها أن تشعر بذراعيه القويتين لكن الحنونتين تحيطانها. شعرت بأنها كانت في الحقيقة تنتظره كل حياتها. شعرت أنها أحبته بكامل قوتها. كل نبضة قلب تناديه. كل جزء من جسدها المرتعش والبتول كان يرغب به. كل جزء من جسدها بأكمله رقص على ذكره. أعماق عاطفة روحها التي لم تتجراً يوماً أن تنظر إليها وأجزاء من جسدها لم تعلم يوماً بوجودها فجأة ظهرت وأكدت وجودها بقوة طالبة أن يتم إدراكها. كانت مصدومة وسعيدة بشكل غريب بما شعرت به. طفت على غيمة جميلة من النعمة التي لم ترد مغادرتها. أرادت أن تبقى طافية في ذلك العالم الخيالي الجميل إلى الأبد. ربما ذلك لأنها لم تعلم ما عليها أن تفعل. ماذا بعد؟

Might: power

Trembling: shaking - quivering

Particle: small part

Peer into: look - glare - gaze - stare

Surfaced: appeared - emerged

Assert: assure - affirm

Acknowledged: to be accepted or appreciated

Exquisite: beautiful - unique

Haze: feeling that is not clear

Blissfulness: the state of being very happy

4. She was brought up on strict moral and religious principles. She knew that such feelings were forbidden in her complex culture. Soon she was torn between what she felt, what she longed for, what she felt she had waited for all her life, and the reality of an impossibility. There were a million reasons that prevented her from even thinking of him—and he of her.

لقد تربت على أخلاقيات صارمة ومبادئ دينية. علمت أن مشاعر كهذه محرمة في حضارتها المعقدة. سرعان ما كانت تائهة بينما شعرت به وتاقت له وانتظرتة طوال حياتها وبين الواقع والمستحيل. كان يوجد مليون سبب يمنعها من حتى التفكير به ويمنعه من التفكير بها.

Torn between: confused - unable to choose or decide

5. The insistent whisper, lodged in her mind demanding to be answered, grew louder: What next? She had no answer, and he had no answer. In fact there was no answer available anywhere. There was this impenetrable wall, called social conventions, society, between them. His words, that he had said sometime earlier, rang so poignantly, and painfully; Society is a powerful tyrant that cannot be confronted; he who thinks he can stand in its face makes a grave error. Did she have to turn her back on this torrential love, the love that she had waited for all her thirty-five years of life? Those monotonous barren years in which she never even once felt alive, or that there was anything worth living for. Just thinking of that made her want him even more, made her cling to him with all the power of her newly awakened womanhood. Besides, suppose, just suppose for argument's sake, that she stopped seeing him, how did she know she would meet someone like him? It is true that she didn't know what tomorrow would bring, but she couldn't imagine another thirty-five vacuous years. She shuddered at the thought and ran back to the present... to him. For now, she only wanted to follow her heart's desire and abandon herself to the excruciating power of love...

علقت الهمسة الملحة في عقلها مطالبة بإجابة وعلا صوتها: ماذا بعد؟ لم يكن لديها جواب ولم يكن لديه جواب. في الواقع لم يكن هناك جواب متاح في أي مكان. كان هناك جدار منيع يدعى التقاليد الاجتماعية والمجتمع بينهما. طنت كلماته التي قالها في وقت سابق بحزن وألم: المجتمع طاغية قوي من غير الممكن مواجهته ومن يعتقد أن بإمكانه الوقوف في وجهه فقد ارتكب خطأ جسيماً. هل كان عليها أن تتجاهل هذا الحب الغامر، الحب الذي انتظرت طوال خمس وثلاثين سنة من حياتها؟ هذه السنوات الفارغة المملة التي لم تشعر بها يوماً أنها على قيد الحياة أو أن هناك ما يستحق الحياة. مجرد التفكير بذلك جعلها ترغب به أكثر وتتمسك به بكل القوة القادمة من أنوثتها التي استيقظت مؤخراً داخلها. وأيضاً لنفترض فرضاً فقط بداعي الحديث أنها توقفت عن رؤيته فما الذي يؤكد لها أنها ستلتقي بأحد مثله؟ صحيح أنها لم تعلم ما يخفيه الغد، لكنها غير قادرة على تخيل خمس وثلاثين سنة تافهة أخرى. ارتعشت عند هذه الفكرة وركضت عائدة إلى الحاضر .. إليه. حالياً رغبت فقط باتباع رغبة قلبها وتسليم نفسها للقوة الغاشمة للحب.

Insistent: persist - continuous - cannot be ignored

Lodged: stuck - fixed

Impenetrable: cannot pass through

Conventions: things that people agree on

Poignantly: movingly - show a strong feeling of sadness

Tyrant: dictator

Confronted: faced

Grave: serious - deadly

Torrential: great - very strong - heavy - large amount of something (torrent)

Monotonous: boring - blank - routine - repetitious - dull

Barren: not successful

Vacuous: empty - without purpose

Shuddered: shacked

Abandon: devote

Excruciating: severe - very painful

6. Somehow, this is the story of every woman in love in my society. There is usually no (never?) a real happy ending. Maybe, I shall get married and all, and live like everyone else, but, for me, there will always be this happy memory... Perhaps my

consolation is that in the end nothing remains except memories. In which case I am luckier than most, at least according to the saying: it is better to have loved and failed than not to have loved at all, and I have not failed.

6. بشكل ما فإن هذه قصة كل امرأة واقعة في الحب في مجتمعي. عادة لا يكون هناك (أبدأ؟) نهاية سعيدة حقيقية. ربما علي أن أتزوج وما إلى ذلك وأعيش كالآخرين ولكن بالنسبة لي سيكون دائما هناك ذكرى جميلة كهذه. ربما يكون عزائي أنه في النهاية لا شيء يبقى عدا الذكريات. في جميع الأحوال فأنا محظوظة أكثر من عديدين على الأقل تبعا لمقولة: من الأفضل أن تُحب وتفشل على أن لا تحب أبداً. وأنا لم أفشل.

The Handout:

Women

Vocabulary:

Utter: (v) to say something or to make a sound with your voice

Recall: (v) to bring the memory of a past event into your mind, and often to give a description of what you remember يتذكر

Tight: (adj) held or kept together) firmly or closely مشدود

Awaken: (v) to stop sleeping or to make someone stop sleeping

يستيقظ

Dormant: (adj) something that is dormant is not active or growing but has the ability to be active at a later time سبات

Culture: (n) the way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs, of a particular group of people at a particular time ثقافة

Deny: (v) to say that something is not true ينكر

Sham: (n) something that is not what it seems to be and is intended to deceive people, or someone who pretends to be something they are not. مزيف

Pretense: (n) a way of behaving that is intended to deceive people. يتظاهر

Fiery: (adj) bright red, like fire. ناري

Might: (n) power, strength, or force. قوة

Trembling: (adj) shaking slightly in a way that you cannot control. يرتجف

Particles: (n) a very small amount of something. جسيمات / حبيبات

Intimate: (adj) being a close, personal friend, or having a close, personal relationship. حميم

Peerinto: (v) to look carefully or with difficulty.

يمعن النظر في شيء ما

To surface: (v) to appear at the surface of something. يظهر

To acknowledge: (v) to accept, admit, or recognize something.

يعترف

Exquisite: (adj) very beautiful and delicate. بديع

Haze: (n) something such as heat or smoke in the air that makes it less clear, so that it is difficult to see well. ضباب

Blissfulness: (n) extremely or completely happy. نعيم

Strict: (adj) limiting people's freedom to behave as they wish beyond what is usual. صارم

Moral: (adj) relating to standards of good behavior. اخلاقي

Religious: (adj) of, relating to, or involved with religion. ديني

Principles: (n) a basic idea or rule that explains or controls how something happens or works. مبادئ

Forbidden: (adj) not allowed, especially by law. محرم

Torn: (adj) finding it difficult to choose between two possibilities. محتار بشدة / ممزق

To prevent: (v) to stop something from happening or someone from doing something. يمنع

Insistent: (adj) firmly saying that something must be true or done. مصر / ملح

To whisper: to speak very quietly, using the breath but not the voice. يهمس

To lodge: (v) to (cause to) become stuck in a place or position.

لتقديم

Impenetrable: (adj) impossible to see through or go through.

منيع

Convention: (n) the accepted or traditional method of doing something. عرف

Poignantly: (adv) in a way that causes or has a very sharp feeling of sadness. مؤثر بشدة

Tyrant: (n) a ruler who has unlimited power over other people, and uses it unfairly and cruelly. طاغية

Toconfront: (v) to face, meet, or deal with a difficult situation or person. يواجه

Torrential: used to refer to very heavy rain. مطر غزير

Monotonous: (adj) not changing and therefore boring. ممل

Barren: (adj) unable to produce plants or fruit. قاحل

Cling: (v) to stick onto or hold something or someone tightly.

تشبث

Vacuous: (adj) not expressing or showing intelligent thought or purpose. فارغ

Toshudder: (v) to shake suddenly with very small movements because of a very unpleasant thought or feeling. يرتجف

Excruciating: (adj) extremely painful. موجع

Never give u

That's all for today

Thank you very much

